

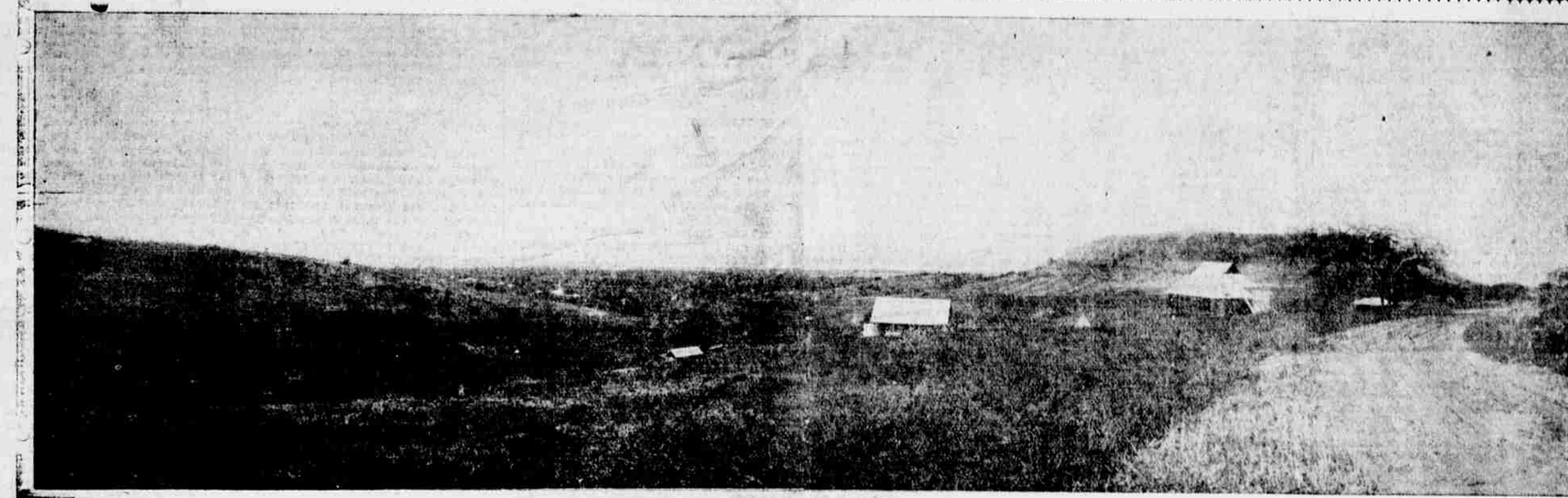
# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2332.

## ANOTHER YEAR'S WORK IS PLANNED BY JARED SMITH FOR THE GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIMENT STATION



**J**ARED SMITH, chief in charge, has a large amount of work planned for the Agricultural station, which is to be carried out as soon as the funds become available.

The appropriation for this year is all but exhausted, and only enough remains for carrying out the preliminaries, with the aid of the Department of Agriculture of Washington. Secretary Wilson is expected to assist by furnishing the beginning for the station, and by the time the funds become available for the purpose of experimentation, it is hoped to have growing crops, etc., upon which the experiments can be performed.

Mr. Smith sent in his recommendations and reports in August, but by the last mail he received a request for another detailed report, illustrating with what care and concern the Washington authorities are watching developments in Hawaii. The additional information will be forwarded as soon as it can be compiled and may result in the recommendation for a larger appropriation for the use of the local station. The greatest amount which can be allowed to any one station is \$15,000 annually, and the Hawaii station was last year given nearly that amount—\$12,000. In other States and Territories it has been generally the custom for the local government to assist to the extent of constructing the necessary buildings, and the failure of the Hawaiian legislature to make an appropriation for this purpose, has delayed the work inasmuch that the first year's appropriation by the national government has been expended for the preliminary work.

Over forty acres have been cleared so far and part has been made ready for planting. Below the station, including also the tract reserved for a naval hospital, twenty-six acres have been cleared of guava, lantana and rocks and above on Tantalus about thirteen acres have been improved. Besides this nearly two acres have been made ready for cultivation. Twenty acres additional have been cleared of guava, but it will still require considerable work before the land can be utilized. The cost of the buildings was about \$4,000 and about 2,500 feet of water pipe have been laid at considerable expense.

Mr. Smith has sent several of the above photographs illustrative of the work of his department since his arrival to Secretary Wilson at Washington.

The photographs have been framed and adorn the walls of the bureau of Agricultural offices at Washington. They have attracted so much attention that innumerable requests for copies have since been received here.

The view of the station is taken from above on Tantalus. The largest of the buildings shown is the residence of the chief of department. To the right is the office of the station, and to the left is the cottage for the laborers and the stables, and the chicken house. The large tank in front of the residence is to be used for storing water for irrigation purposes. It is pumped from the government mains by a gasoline engine.

In the distance nearly half a mile away is the naval reservation hospital tract which has been turned over for the use of the experiment station until it is required by the government. The large photograph was taken by the Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

The smaller of the illustrations shows how the slopes of Tantalus are being prepared for future experiments. The forest trees have been cleared away, excepting where they served the purpose of the bureau just as well. The clearing of these slopes was an expensive as well as a most arduous task. Good soil was very scarce in that neighborhood and had to be husbanded with great care to provide a foundation for further experiments.

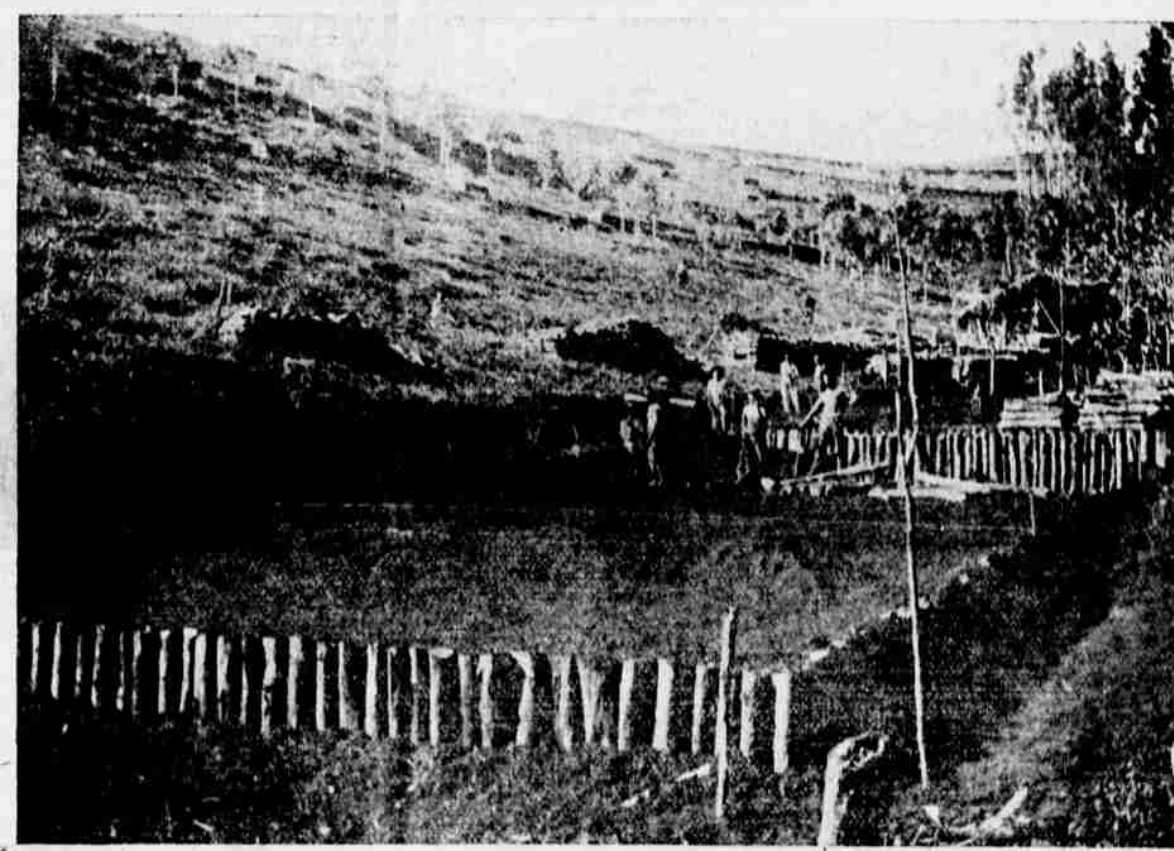
One of the first experiments to be undertaken by Mr. Smith is to be that of the pineapple cultivation. He has procured about seven hundred plants of the varieties desired for this purpose, and by the time the funds are available, and the necessity of experiments shown he will have pineapples growing ready for any work. "It is our intention," said Mr. Smith, "to be prepared for any experiments that may become necessary or are deemed expedient."

"I sent in an order for the various plants and trees needed here some months ago, and they should be along very soon now," said Mr. Smith yesterday, in speaking of the plans for the future.

"We intend to establish an orchard here, and will also grow field crops. The naval hospital reservation will be used for this purpose, but the orchard will be planted along the slopes above."

"All kinds of fruits will be set out—peaches, pears, oranges, loquats, grapes, grape fruit, carob beans, lemons, and in fact, everything that will grow here."

"Our field crops will be principally



SCENES AT THE EXPERIMENTAL STATION, BACK OF PUNCHBOWL.

forage—hay, feed, etc. Cotton and tobacco will also be planted.

"We are working under a great disadvantage here, and must perform the most of the work ourselves. The funds are almost exhausted, labor is high and inefficient, and we have innumerable difficulties to contend with."

"Lots of things are required before the experiment station can be said to be of much advantage and this will be some time yet."

"The station should all be fenced, otherwise stray cattle and horses will always cause trouble, and we suffer constantly by the small thefts of our neighbors."

"Before it can be said that we are ready for work, we must have considerable equipment—a library, laboratories, tools, farm machinery, spraying apparatus, chemicals, fertilizers, etc."

"We ought to have a herd of dairy animals, of hogs, and possibly of sheep. The idea is not, however, to make this a model farm; it is to plant and have growing and cared for under our own direction cultivated plants. Domestic animals we should have, in order that we might work on their diseases if it becomes necessary. In the case of crops we would ascertain the best methods of cultivation and of fertilization, and study any blight which might be damaging them."

"Our aim with stock would be to find out the most economical ration which would produce the greatest amount of gain for the raiser."

"An experiment station is not by any means a money-making enterprise, and it is not essential that it should be a

model farm, but this may be desirable."

"The idea of planting an orchard and vineyard isn't used in the sense that the work 'experiment' is ordinarily applied; it is not to introduce new crops. I think that everything that will grow here has been tried or is growing in some part of the islands. The idea is to give us plants we can study and use in our work whenever there is a demand for information from the people of Hawaii. It is not a new thing; the agriculture of Hawaii is older than that of California, and is to a certain extent as highly developed. The reason so few small farmers are here seems to me to be rather economic than agricultural."

"Some time in the future we will have a big reservoir here which will supply all the water we need for irrigation. There is a gully on the slope of Tantalus

well adapted for the purpose. Until that reservoir becomes a reality experiments with sugar cane will be impossible, for there is not enough water for the purpose at hand now."

"I have recommended to the Department at Washington that it is best to follow out the line of work a ready begun. This is, that whenever a problem arises in any of the islands, we should start cooperative experiments. This is being done now with the taro plant on Judge Wilcox's farm in Kalihi, where we are studying the blight. About the first of the year we will start another cooperative experiment with potatoes on Maui."

"Just now there is a man on Hawaii whom I have promised to visit and assist in tobacco-growing experiments, both Havana and Sumatra, which he has under cultivation over there. I suppose some of the people on the other islands feel that they are being a little neglected, but we have been so busy here getting the buildings in shape that there has been little time for outside work."

"This body of land is eminently fitted for the purpose. I know of no other station in the United States which compares with it as to location and adaptability. There is a difference of over a thousand feet from the highest to the lowest point, which gives us a wide divergence of soils. We have not made a chemical analysis of the soil as yet, but have completed the mechanical analyses. The soil on the Punchbowl slope is of a widely different character."

"The chief hindrance to immediate utility of the experiment station is the lack of funds. The next appropriation does not become available until July, and we will have to get along the best we can until that time. In the majority of the states and territories the legislatures appropriated money to erect buildings needed for the experiment station after it had been obtained. California gives nearly \$100,000 for this purpose annually, and New York votes a much larger amount every year. Texas devotes about \$20,000 a year to the same purpose, and the other states give in proportion. The United States government does not allow more than \$15,000 a year to any station, and naturally to make the work effective the various states help out as much as they can."

"The work of the experiment station is for the whole people, not for any one class, and experiments will not be devoted to one class, but for the promotion of the agricultural good of the Hawaiian Islands."

"Secretary Wilson is much interested in the work here, and has promised that when we have any problems to solve that he will send out experts from the Department to assist us."

### TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Coming Departures From San Francisco and New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Lieutenant-General Miles has adopted the following arrangements for sending troops to the Philippines to replace the four regiments of short term men which are to be brought home within the next few months:

Two battalions of the Twenty-eighth Infantry to sail from San Francisco on the Grant on the 15th instant; one battalion of the Twenty-eighth Infantry to sail from San Francisco on the Warren Dec. 1; a squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry to sail from San Francisco about Dec. 15, on a transport not yet selected; a squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to sail from New York on the Crook about Dec. 1; a squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., to sail from New York on the Buford on January 15.

In addition to the troops named, it is proposed also to send a large number of recruits for the purpose of filling the quotas of depleted regiments in the Philippines. The Eleventh Cavalry and the Twenty-eighth Infantry aggregate about 2,400 men, and the present plan is to send out with them about the same number of recruits, thus providing nearly 5,000 fresh soldiers for the relief of those coming home.

Snowstorms in Balkans have hastened the negotiations for the release of Miss Stone.

### Telegraph Notes.

London has an Aero Club, devoted to ballooning.

Three schooners have been wrecked on the Labrador coast.

A monument to Commodore Shatt will be built at Monterey.

Mr. Gero, of Chesapeake, Me., was murdered by his wife.

The old United States receiving ship Vermont is to be sold.

A big find of nuggets has been made on Denali creek, Alaska.

Argentina refuses to admit American cattle for breeding purposes.

The late Marcus Daly's stock ranch will be put into sugar beets.

Fifteen million dollars were spent last year in supplies for the army.

A McKinley arch will be built in Washington, at a cost of \$1,500,000.

The United States public debt shows a decrease of \$9,000,000 for the month.

Sylvester Scofield, the war correspondent, gave testimony against Schley.

It is said that President Roosevelt's message will strongly attack trusts.

The Philippine Commission has drafted an act against treason and sedition.

The Princess Radziwill will go to prison for making bogus drafts on Cecil Rhodes.

One-tenth of the adult males of the United States, 2,000,000 in all, cannot read or write.

The volume of trade is now so great in the United States as to impede railway traffic.

A pall bearer's union has been formed in New York by about sixty men in the service of the undertakers.

### KAISER THREATENS AMERICA

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—M. Pierre de Segura gives a highly interesting account, in the current number of the Revue de Paris, of the reception given by the Kaiser on board the Hohenzollern to a party of French tourists at Odde, says the Herald's Paris correspondent.

"His conversation with us," writes M. de Segura, "was chiefly about America. To him there is a menace for the future in the colossal trusts, so dear to the Yankee millionaire, which tend to place an industry or an international exchange in the hands of a single individual or group of individuals."

"Suppose," he said in substance, "that a Morgan succeeds in combining under his flag several of the oceanic lines. He does not occupy any official position in his country outside of the influence derived from this wealth. It would therefore be impossible to treat with him, if it should happen that an international

incident or a foreign power were involved in his enterprise, and neither would it be possible to have recourse to the State, which, having no part in the business, could decline any responsibility. Then to whom could we turn?"

"In order to obviate this danger, the Kaiser foresees the necessity of forming a European customs union against the United States on similar lines to the continental blockade devised by Napoleon against England, in order to safeguard the interests and assure the freedom of continental commerce at the expense of America's development, and he declared to us, without circumlocution, that in such an eventual union he would be forced to choose an alternative of two absolutely opposite policies—either to adhere to the blockade and place herself on the side of Europe against the United States, or else to join the latter against the powers of the continent."

**Troops Eaten by Savages.**

LONDON, November 1.—A special dispatch from Antwerp says that a detachment of black troops recently sent by the Congo authorities to quell a revolt at Balingie, in Kasai, was captured, and that the soldiers were murdered, roasted and eaten.

### May Return the Call.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says there is already some talk of a return visit by President Loubet to St. Petersburg next June.

### THE SCHLEY CASE.

Admiral Dewey Thinks He Has a Hard Job Ahead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Admiral Dewey called on President Roosevelt today but did not discuss with him the Schley court of inquiry except to tell the President that the public sessions of the court would be concluded in a few days.

"When we begin to sift the testimony," said the Admiral, "our real work will begin. I told Secretary Long when he asked me to become President of the Court, that I would rather go through another battle in Manila Bay. The hardest part of the work will be wading through the mass of testimony and reaching our conclusions. I have two able associates, however, and realize that we are on trial before the country, as well as Admiral Schley. Two able, better men, could not have been secured than Admirals Benham and Ramsay."

Admiral Dewey said that the Court probably would take up each paragraph of the precept and render such an opinion as may be called for. He did not know that this would be done as he had not discussed the case with his associates but it had occurred to him that this would be a good plan. He felt, he said, that the American people would want the court's reasons in detail and were entitled to know them.

### WAR ON ALCOHOL.

A German Society to Combat Abuse of Strong Drink.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the London Times and New York Times from Berlin, says the Society for Combating the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors has begun a conference at Breslau.

Baron von Diergardt said at the conference he believed that alcohol would one day be universally regarded as an enemy of civilization, but at present it was only possible to recommend moderation in its use. Seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars was yearly spent in Germany on intoxicating liquors. It was estimated that the average German consumed the equivalent of five glasses of spirits a day.

Baron von Diergardt added that one difficulty in the campaign was that the state itself was interested in alcohol, deriving, as it did, a revenue of \$1,000,000 from spirits and \$25,000,000 from beer. One-third of the German exports to Togoland and one-seventh of those to East Africa consisted of alcohol.

John Morley scores the government because of the concentration camps in South Africa.

The bridal presents for Miss Elizabeth Duer Ironson, who married Lloyd Garrison Griscom, United States Minister to Persia, were so valuable they had to be put in a London bank.

Francis Murphy writes that he has settled down on his country place near Sacramento, and that his health is all that could be desired.